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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been issued this morning:

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India had been plessed to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen who, by their services, have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, of Dhar, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency Ali Kuli Khan Mukhbared-Daula.
Henry Christopher Mance, Esq., Engineer and Electrician, Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Henry George Keene, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.,
Surgeon-Major James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M. D. Indian Medical Service, Bengal Presidency.
Dr. Mohendro Lal Sirkar, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
Nawab Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs.
Raghunath Narayen Khote, Member of the Municipal Corporation and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
Sayyid Bakir Ali Khan, Bulundshahr District.
Major Oliver Probyn, Bombay Army, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish Bhil Corps.
Captain Claude Clerk, Tutor to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.
C. Purdon Clarke, Esq, Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum.
Surgeon-Major George Bidie, M. B., Indian Medical Service, Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon General of Her Majesty's Forces, Madras, and Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras.

THE SAME GAZETTE announces that Kabiruddin Ahmad, Chief Moulvi to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, has been made Khan Bahadur, Rai Bakhtawar Singh, Subordinate Judge of Meerut, Rai Bahadur, Lala Daulat Ram, Superintendent of Mails, Simla Division, Rai Bahadur, and Moulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Government Pleader at Patna, Khan Bahadur. The last-named gentleman rendered good services to the State in connection with the Wahabi prosecution.

THE SCOPE of Primary Education is thus defined in the first clause of the Education Act of 1882 passed by the French Legislature:

'Primary education comprises moral and civil instruction, reading, writing, geography, particularly that of France, history, especially that of France up to the present day, some notions of law and political economy, the elements of natural, physical and mathematical science, their applications to agriculture, health, industrial arts, manual labour, and uses of tools of principal crafts, the elements of drawing, modelling and music, gymnastics, for boys military drill, for girls needlework.'

We commend the above to the Education Commission.

ARABI'S ALLOWANCE in Ceylon it is stated will be £4, 000 a year. His private income is £160 a year.

THE PIONEER is misinformed that the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon with some friends will start on a trip to Madras by sea about the middle of next month. We are creditably informed that there is no foundation for the rumour.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH has decided that a railway carriage is a public place, and that persons found playing cards therein are liable to prosecution as rogues and vagabonds.

TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY has issued a farewell *Gazette* in honor of Mr. Ashburner, who has just retired from the Bombay Council. The Governor in Council remarks that "probably no member of the Bombay Civil Service has retired in a more complete enjoyment of the respect and esteem of the whole service, nor can there have been any one who has more entirely identified himself with the interests of the country and the welfare of its people, than has Mr. Ashburner." But the verdict of the people differs.

A FEW of the Bombay cotton mills are about to be proceeded against by the Municipal authorities for wasting their smoke in the upper air instead of consuming the carbon in their furnaces. Most, if not all, of the mills are offenders, but only the worst offenders will be prosecuted.

THE MOUZADARS of Assam, who collect the land revenue on behalf of Government and receive a certain percentage for their trouble, are thus described in the Resolution of the Chief Commissioner on the Land Revenue report of the Assam Valley districts in 1881-82:

"Regarding the qualifications of Mouzadars and the work done by them, the Commissioner writes at length in his paragraphs 25, 26 and 108-110. The subject is a very important one, and his remarks deserve the most careful consideration. He finds that of the 336 Mouzadars, 269 can read, write and keep accounts well, but 62 of them do not understand how to use the chain; 51 can read and write, but cannot keep accounts properly; and 16 (all in Lakhimpur) are illiterate. This classification, however, is much more favorable than that of several district officers; for instance, the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong reports that his mauzadars, "with a few exceptions, are unable to measure land with a chain," and "not a few are utterly illiterate;" yet none are shown as illiterate in the Commissioner's statement, and 42 out of 65 are returned as able to use the chain. It is shown that the plan of paying them by a commission on the land-revenue collected works unequally, often paying highly those who do little and giving a poor reward to those who do much. Mr. Ward found one Mouzadar in the Nowgong district who received Rs. 1,200 a year as commission, but could not multiply together the two sides of a rectangular field, to find the area. No doubt can remain, after reading such evidence as this, that most incompetent men have been appointed to these posts."

Surely the Mouzadars are not life-peers. They ought to be changed periodically.

COAL AND IRON have been discovered in great quantities in Honduras, while mountains of fine magnetic are being said to exist both near the coast and in the interior. Coal is found on the coast, and there are indications of large fields at no great depth from the surface.

NO LITTLE EXCITEMENT, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been caused in the world of washerwomen by the invention of the Edison shirt, which is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the wizard of Menlo Park. The secret of the shirt is the material of which it is composed, which resembles linen most perfectly, and each shirt consists of 365 layers which may be removed so as to provide a clean shirt daily for a year, on the principle of the almanacs one sees so often. A special shirt is made for leap-year containing 366 layers. It is not stated whether the layers are removed from the outside or inside; but one of the advantages claimed is that one can do a little coalheaving in the morning and go to a ball in the evening.

REGARDING the Indian soldiers taken over to England for Egypt the *St. James's Gazette* says:

The Indian Contingent—as the newspapers absurdly persist in calling the handful of officers and men who came as guests of the nation—have left us. Few visitors have ever been more popular; and to few, it may be added, has the public been so considerate, as well as cordial in their greeting. A familiar presence seems to have disappeared. We know what the English people think of the Indian troops: it may be of interest to tell what the Indian troops think of the demonstrations in which they bore so large a part. It may be disappointing, perhaps, but it is nevertheless true, and wholesome to be told, that they were not quite as much impressed as they ought to have been. 'It seemed a little o'd," one of them said frankly, "that people should excite themselves about a fight in which the enemy all ran away."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:

The visit of the Indian officers is at an end. One of them has been slightly indisposed in consequence of our raw cold, but otherwise all has gone well. They have seen all the wonders of their masters and are said to have been profoundly impressed by the great ships, monster guns crowded docks, and mighty throngs of men. Our ladies, it is believed, have astonished them in a less satisfactory fashion. Though of modest origin, our visitors had the Oriental spirit of dignity and fine manners, and it was a marvel to them that ladies of quality and no quality should come close up to them, walk round them, stare at them, turn the medals on their manly bosoms, and otherwise treat them as if they had been figures of waxwork at Mdme. Tussaud's. One would give much to overhear the endless stories of their English experience with which for many a long month to come these fine fellows will fill the hours from dusk to dawn over their hubble-bubbles.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

The issue of 50,000 bullets to villagers on the British side of the Peshawur border has been sanctioned, for purposes of self-defence. We are glad to notice this sign of confidence.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Rangoon, a party of dacoits attacked the camp of Mr. Hume, the District Superintendent of Police, near Pegu, bombarded it during the night, and forced the police to evacuate the premises and escape with their lives into the jungle. Casualties on both sides are reported. Truth is stranger than fiction.

THE FOLLOWING STORY as to what happened when Indian officers were introduced to the Duke of Edinburgh is going the round of the papers:

The Duke received them at his private residence, and, after the formal introduction, his Royal Highness, addressing the officer who was acting as interpreter, said:—'Tell these gentlemen that we have a high appreciation of the magnificent services they rendered during the Egyptian campaign, and of the very soldier like qualities which were displayed during their short and brilliant career in Egypt. Tell them it was owing in a very substantial degree to their energy that the war was brought to such a speedy and successful termination." After this had been translated, the senior officer of the Contingent, a grey-bearded veteran, replied candidly:—'Tell his Royal Highness that in the first campaign I was engaged in my regiment lost 300 men; that in the second we lost 200; but in this we have not lost a man, and it was no war at all!" This rather nonplussed his Royal Highness, who, however, plucked up courage and remarked upon the privations, the men had undergone in Egypt owing to the rapidity of their movements, to which the officer retorted that he was happy to say, during the whole of the campaign, they had not been without a single meal.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS cases—in which the committal of the three prisoners implicated, was quashed by the Chief Court in last October—are to be inquired into *de novo* by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Rawal Pindi. The new trial will commence at Pindi on the 12th of February next. Mr. Higgins will, as before, act as Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Rudra, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Gouldsbury, appear for the defence.

THE SALE by auction of the Tuileries has taken place at the Tribunal du Commerce in Paris. The upset price was ten thousand francs. Biddings were brisk, and in a few minutes Messrs. Picard, the great contractors, were declared the buyers at the price of 32,300*f.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies his telegraphed to the Governor of Gibraltar to the following effect:

That, after careful consideration of the report of the Committee of Inquiry, and the other documents connected with the case of Cuban refugees, he has decided that the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Inspector of Police cannot be permitted to retain their offices; but that the case of the Acting Police Magistrate is different. He was not discharging his regular duties, and although he must be severely censured for his conduct in this lamentable affair, the Secretary of State does not feel himself compelled to remove him from his office of Captain of the Port.

IN A RECENT telegram from Constantinople it is stated that the Sultan is at present in a state of the utmost excitement, and an outbreak of actual madness is feared. He is suffering from monomania, imagining that all the persons of his *entourage* are his foes. He cries out constantly that he will not suffer the fate of Abdul Aziz, and from this fear of assassination arise the extraordinary changes that occur so rapidly.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of a *Magazine* entitled the *Shakha*. It contains moral tales, descriptions in prose and verse of natural and artificial objects, physical phenomena &c., and is chiefly intended for boys and girls. The subjects treated of in the number before us are attractive, and the style is familiar, graceful, easy and well-adapted to the understanding of those for whom the paper is designed. The most distinguishing feature of the Maga is the illustrations it contains. We wish it every success.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of Pundit Heera Nund's Almanac for 1883. The compiler says: "I have taken great pains to give in English what can only be met with in Sanskrit first class Almanacs. In astrological predictions and calculations the services of the greatest Astrologers in the Punjab have been utilized." It contains in the compiler's language, "predictions of the weather, voice of the stars, and Ephemeris for Astrological Forecasts with numerous useful informations." This Almanac is the first attempt of its kind in India.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice the ravages committed by wild animals in Baruiparah and adjacent villages in the district of Hooghly. We need not give details; the local authorities ought to take some action in this matter.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

The recent alteration made in the morning up-train and the evening down-train by the East Indian Railway Company having caused considerable inconvenience to the public the Howrah People's Association lately moved the Traffic Manager to reconsider the matter. The latter has consented to give due attention to the suggestions of the Association from January next. In fact the morning up-train which now starts from Howrah at 7.50 P. M. Railway time is too early, for persons having business at Serampore and Hooghly both of which are Civil and executive stations in the District. Besides if this train is missed persons will have full 5 hours before the next train starts. To pleaders council and the parties having business at the Serampore and Hooghly courts this involves an inconvenience that may be at once conceived. The evening down-train also reaches Howrah at 7. 10 P. M. Railway time, so that persons of distant places cannot reach home until very late.

The alteration of the train-time caused much inconvenience to passengers to Serampore and Hooghly, especially to those who had to attend the Courts. The morning up-train was too early and the evening down-train too late for them. We believe the Railway Company intend to redress this grievance.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the new rules framed for the selection of candidates for higher grade clerkships in the Secretariats of the India Government by competive examinations, as extremly unfair to the graduates. Preference, he says, is likely to be given to those who are serving in the offices, if they can secure the nominal pass-mark, to obtain which would require little labour, much less proofs of liberal culture. Experience in departmental work, he remarks, can be easily acquired by qualified graduates within a short time.

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT deplores the disuse into which our ancient medical literature is rapidly falling and urges the Indian Government to revive it by opening a Sanskrit Medical College at Calcutta or by adding a few classes to the local Sanskrit College for instruction in medicine. We think the Government may be called upon to assist, if adequate private efforts be made towards that end. In the meantime why not include Ayurveda among the subjects for the Sanskrit Title Examination?

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent says that much inconvenience is felt by passengers travelling on the E. B. R. with family, in consequence of want of a sufficient number of carriages for females. He also complains of want of lights in second class compartments in the up-trains running between Ramnagur and Poradah.

A CORRESPONDENT in the sub-division of Ranaghat complains of the inconvenience caused to the inhabitants of that place owing to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Budculla Sub-Post Office to the village. Letters and journals from Calcutta do not now reach them before 3 days of their despatch, instead of 2 days when it was under the Ula sub-office. Our correspondent should address the Post Master General on the subject.

A CORRESPONDENT at Balliaghatta complains that the portion of the Balliaghatta Road beyond the Circular Canal is no longer watered by the Suburban Municipality, which causes great annoyance to residents and passers-by.

A CORRESPONDENT at Julpiguri calls attention to the hard fate of the Engineering College Students of Calcutta and says that the recent Government Resolution to enable Native Assistant Engineers to proceed to England for practical training will be of little avail inasmuch as the Resolution restricts the age from 25 to 28 years, an age within which it seldom falls to the lot of Bengal men to attain to the 1st or 2nd grade, in consequence of their services being retained as probationers for several years before they are appointed permanently to the lowest grade of the service. They will consequently exceed the limit of age laid down in the Resolution. The Roorkee College students only, to whom a certain number of appointments is guaranteed every year, may realize the benefit of the Resolution. In order to redress this grievance, our correspondent suggests the propriety of either appointing permanently the Bengal students early in life or of extending the proposed limit of age to a few years more.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a correspondent:

It is highly gratifying to observe that the New Year has commenced with a memorable act of grace on the part of our Viceroy and Governor-General. His Excellency in Council, after consulting the Bengal and Punjab Governments, has decided that all the Wahabee prisoners who were sentenced to life long transportation for abetting the waging of a war against the state and who are still undergoing their sentences shall be released and permitted to return to their homes. This decision, it is hardly necessary to say, will conjure up smiles in many a cheerless face and illumine the dark chambers of many an unhappy home! Such a measure cannot but produce universal satisfaction; it cannot but draw closer the bonds of union between the Rulers and the Ruled; strengthen the loyalty of the latter and make them feel that if their Rulers are fond of strict justice they are always ready when occasion requires to temper justice with mercy. All honor to Lord Ripon and his Council for taking up the matter in right earnest and this inaugurating the New Year with this memorable act of grace.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

WE ARE glad to observe that a Bengali gentleman has been thought fit to represent India at the Amsterdam Exhibition. It is stated that Babu T. N. Mookerjea has been selected to go in charge of the Indian exhibits to the Exhibition at Amsterdam. This native gentleman belongs to the Agricultural Department.

IN NOTICING the speech, recently made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter in the Legislative Council on the Deccan Ryots Act, the *Times* says the indictment preferred by Mr. Hunter against the Government of Bombay should be instantly met. But can it be rebutted?

WE ARE informed that the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has conveyed His Excellency's thanks to Babu Gopalchunder Mookerjea for a copy of the Babu's new work, entitled "Rajjibani," or the Bengali version of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," which has been dedicated to His Excellency by permission. The translator has presented several copies of his work to Government Zillah Schools.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE announces that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has accepted an offer made by Syud Abdus Sobhan Choudhuri, of Bogra, to lodge Rs. 6,000 (Government four per cents), for the purpose of founding prizes and scholarships, in commemoration of the recent visit of His Honor to the town of Bogra.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that Mr. C. V. Runga Charlu, C.I.E, the Dewan, intends establishing a silk manufactory at Mysore, and, with this object in view, is collecting information as to how silk is at present manufactured in Assam and other provinces of India.

MR. REYNOLDS and Mr. Allen have been re-appointed to the Bengal Council. These reappointments have been made as a matter of course. Mr. Reynolds is now the Legislative Member of Bengal and Mr. Allen, as Legal Remembrancer, ought to have a seat in the local Council.

THE LAST HALF-YEARLY REPORT of the Bank of Bengal shews a profit of Rs. 11,25,000, of which nine lakhs are disposed of in payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum; two lakhs transferred to reserve fund; and the balance carried forward.

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE LADIES, we are told, had a grand field-day at the Missionary Conference on Monday last. The *Indian Witness* says:

The fair readers and speakers came forward promptly and the result was that they fully vindicated for all time to come the propriety and the right of letting woman's voice be heard in the future missionary councils that may be called together. The papers were ably written and admirably read, and the discussions were pertinent and pointed as the lance of a mailed Knight. By common consent the palm was given to the twelve ladies who took part in the exercises. The whole audience was held spell bound for two hours and a half and many grave men were heard to say that they had never in their lives before listened to a series of addresses which were at once so entertaining and so powerful.

All honor to these ladies!

THE RESULTS of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay shew that of 1,642 candidates, 438, passed the examination. The syndicate passed 133 additional candidates, making a total of 571. Was the examination as severe in Bombay as in Calcutta?

A FRENCH naval engineer has arrived in the Straits Settlements to report decidedly upon the scheme for cutting through the Isthmus of Kraw. If the canal be made, it will divert a good deal of western traffic from the Straits to China.

THE JUDGES of the Bombay High Court have made a rule that candidates for admission as solicitors must be Bachelors of Arts of the Bombay University and be articled to a solicitor practising in Bombay for three years. The fee for articles is Rs. 5,000 with Rs. 500 more for stamp duty.

WE THANK Babu Keshub Chunder Sen for a copy of his epistle to the nations and kings of the world. We are sorry we cannot publish it in *extenso* for want of space.

IT IS ASSERTED, on the authority of the *Times*, that the cost of producing the Christmas number of the *Graphic* was £21,000.

A CORRESPONDENT, under the *nom de plume* of A Hindu, sends us for publication an angry letter against the Rev. Mr. Hastie for libelling our national religion, and exhorts his countrymen not to send their boys to the General Assembly's Institution as a mark of their dissatisfaction. We think the scathing letters of Babu Bunkimchunder Chatterjea in reply to Mr. Hastie are a sufficient vindication of our religion.

WITH ITS usual punctuality the *Bharati* for the month of *Pous* has come to hand. Its contents are both interesting and readable.

THE ENGLISHMAN understands that the Postmaster General of Bengal has sanctioned the employment of female clerks in the Postal Department, and has

desired that several places in the Calcutta General Post Office should be conferred on young lady candidates. The Postmaster General has taken up the subject with great interest, and has promised to make vacancies in the Calcutta office, so that the experiment may be successfully tried here. It is stated that it has already succeeded admirably in other parts of India, for instance in Bangalor, in Madras and in Pondicheri, and there seems no reason why it should not have as satisfactory results here Hurrah for Mr. James!

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 30.—The total number of deaths caused by the chimney falling at Bradford amounts to fifty-one. Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed a Field-Marshal.

January 1.—The latest advices from the Cape state that Cetewayo starts for Zululand next Thursday. A disturbance is expected.

2.—The Duke of Connaught, in consequence of representations of the Queen, has withdrawn his application for a command in India. Mr. Edmond Fitzmaurice has been appointed Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, vice Sir Charles Dilke. Lord Enfield has resigned the Under-Secretaryship of India, and a Commoner will be appointed in his place.

Obituary.—Earl of Wemyss.

4.—Delaney, the convict, who attempted to assassinate Judge Lawson, in November last, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Sir John Adye has arrived at Gibraltar to take up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Lord Napier proceeds on a visit to Tunis and Egypt. The Suez Canal Tariff has been reduced half a franc per ton. Obituary.—Major General Sir C. M. Macgregor and Earl Stamford.

5.—The negotiations which had been opened to bring about an understanding with France relative to the control in Egypt have closed, owing to a failure to come to an understanding. The British Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, explaining its intentions regarding the complete organization of affairs in Egypt, and inviting the Powers to the definitive acceptance of free navigation of the Suez Canal. The latest news from the cape states that a British force will protect Cetewayo for six months.

3.—The statement made that the Duke of Connaught had, in consequence of the representations of the Queen, withdrawn his application for a command in India, has been officially denied. Mr. Biggar has been committed to take his trial for villifying the Viceroy of Ireland. Bail has been accepted. The transport *Crocodile* left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

Paris, January 1.—M. Gambetta's death was caused by erisypelas and pyaemia. His funeral will be at the expense of the State.

3.—The public funeral of M. Gambetta will take place in Paris, on Saturday, not Friday, as at first stated. The body will afterwards be interred at Nice.

Berlin, January 1.—The German Press salute the memory of M. Gambetta, but add that his death will be a guarantee of peace.

Constantinople, January 1.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Erzeroum, three hundred Armenians, members of a Secret Society, having arrived there.

Cairo, December 31.—The Egyptian Government is urging upon the British Government that the number of the British forces in the Egypt is excessive. The withdrawal of the British cavalry and Artillery and a portion of the Infantry is therefore probable. Sir Evelyn Wood has submitted to the Egyptian Government a scheme for the re-organisation of the Egyptian army on the same lines as that of Baker Pasha. The total number of British officers will not exceed 25 who must be chosen from the British active list.

3.—The Egyptian Government proposes to the Powers to prolong the mixed tribunals for one year only.

4.—All the remaining political prisoners have been amnested.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of deaths in Calcutta for the week ending the 30th December last was 334, that is to say from cholera 79, fevers 77, bowel-complaints 51, accidents 3, other causes 124. We are glad to notice a marked fall in cholera mortality.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. Administration Report of Bengal for 1881-82. 2. Ditto of British Burma for 1881-82. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society Vol. XLI C. IX. 4. Ditto Ditto Ditto CCL. 5. The Oriental Miscellany for January 1883. 6. The Students Friend for *ditto*. 7. The Calcutta Homœpathic Review for October 1882. 8. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for November 1882. 9. A scheme for the better cultivation and manufacture of certain valuable commercial articles suited to India. By William Martin. 10. The Saddarshna Chintanika for August 1882. 11. The Persian Teacher Vol. 1 No. 1. 12. Sanitation in General and in connection with irrigated lands. By S. Arokeum Pillay, Bangalore. 13. Trade and Navigation Returns No. 8 of 1882. 14. The Bharati for Pous. 15. The Kalpana for Asvin. 16. A Catalogue of the Ayur Veda Dispensary of Kabiraj Nobin Chunder Sen. 17. Songs of Fakir Brojodas. 18. Bunga Dursana for Aghrahayana. 19. The Orient for January 1883. 20. Sakha for January 1883. 21. Memorandum of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation on the sanitary state of the town. 22. The Kuch Behar State Almanac sheet for 1883.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL thus notices the investiture of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur with the insignia of KCSI:

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

The honours done to the Maharaja Sir Joteendro Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I., at Belvedere, this week, have been splendidly earned; and frank recognition of this fact by Mr. Rivers Thompson is particularly creditable to the Government of Bengal, at a moment when the opposition to the Bengal Rent Bill, by the class so worthily represented by Sir Joteendro, is coming to a head.

THE FIRST GARDEN party of this season at Belvedere took place this afternoon. The gathering was large and picturesque. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were as usual courteous and affable.

A NEW ASSOCIATION, under the designation of East Bengal Association, comprising inhabitants of and holders of property in East Bengal, will be established in this city. A central body of this kind will be a source of strength to the various Associations in Eastern Bengal.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the College Department of St. Xavier's College has been removed to No. 288 Bow Bazar, the premises of the old Hindu Hostel. Rev. E.H. Younan, S.J.M.A., who is in charge of the New Estate, will lecture in Mathematics to the B. A. classes. Rev. E Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. has charge of the Physical Science, while able Professors from St. Xavier's will lecture in English, second Language, Philosophy, Chemistry, and Higher Mathematics. The course of studies is to include the new regulations for the F. A., the two courses for the B. A., and the M. A. course. The College will open on the 16th January. Applications to be addressed to the Rev. G. H. Younan S. J. Prefect in charge.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1883.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.
VIII.

WE HAVE over and over explained in these columns the different classess of tenures existing in Bengal under the Permanent Settlement and subsequent Regulations. But iteration is necessary in discussions of this kind. The reader is apt to forget foregone arguments; it is therefore necessary now and then to refresh his memory. The tenures existing at and about the date of the Permanent Settlement may be classed as follows:

1*st*.—Such as without the right of property have still the right of occupancy attached to them, subject to the payment of such rent, progressive or otherwise, as may have been stipulated between their holders and the zemindar, when the latter entered into engagements with Government for the payment of public revenue. These are the dependent talooks described in Section 48 of Regulation VIII of 1793.

2*nd*—Such as have the right of occupancy guaranteed at a fixed rent, in consideration of their having been so held for twelve years prior to the Decennial Settlement. These are the istemrari or mokururi tenures described in Section 49 of the above Regulation.

3*rd*.—Khoodkast tenures described in Clause 2, Section 60, Regulation VIII of 1793, or tenures which were held by resident cultivators, at the time when the Decennial Settlement was concluded, and which tenures were continued to them, subject to the payment of rent at the Pergunnah rates.

4*th*.—Such as are governed by written contracts, entered into between the tenants and the landholders, prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement for the lands other than those described in Sections 48, 49 and 60, of Regulation VIII of 1793.

5*th*.—Such as are held from year to year, or tenures at will.

The condition of these tenures was gradually affected by the Revenue Sale Regulations promulgated from time to time. By the Regulations passed prior to Regulation XI of 1812, dependent talooks of the nature described in Section 48, Regulation VIII of 1793, which existed at the Decennial Settlement, and which were not found at the time or subsequently to be liable to enhancement, as provided in Section 51 of that Regulation, were declared to be exempted from enhancement, and the holders not liable to dispossession, except upon proof in a regular suit by the auction-purchaser of his title to enhance the rates.

Talooks existing at the Decennial Settlement, which had been proved liable to increase in the manner stated in Section 51, Regulation VIII of 1793, were liable to enhancement at the Pergunnah rates, but the holders of them were not subject to dispossession.

Talooks created since the Decennial Settlement, like the above, were declared liable to enhancement at the Pergunnah rates, with the same reservation as to dispossession.

Istemrardars were held exempt from dispossession or enhancement.

Khoodkast ryots holding their lands prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement were held to be liable to enhancement at the Pergunnah rates, but not to dispossession.

Pykasht ryots were subject to dispossession at the option of the purchaser, at the expiration of their leases.

It having appeared that the Pergunnah rates were various, fluctuating and uncertain, it was provided by Section 7, Regulation V of 1812, that the lands liable to enhancement under the operation of the Sale Laws should be assessed at the rates obtaining for the time in adjacent lands of the same description.

It would appear from the foregoing that up to 1812, the Legislature considered it a sufficient protection to the public revenue, as well as to the interests of the purchaser, to authorize the cancelment of leases (except those of the exempted classes defined above), and the enhancement of the rates according to a fixed rule, that is, the Pergunnah rate, if any there were, or the rate obtaining for the time being in similar lands adjacent, and did not contemplate ejectment, except in cases provided in Section 7, Regulation IV of 1794, that is, when the terms of settlement, according to the Pergunnah rates, were declined by the under-tenants.

Regulation VIII of 1819 took a different view of the principle which should govern under-tenures after revenue sales—evidently to check frauds, which must have been extensively practised by the proprietors.

This principle of annulment of tenures was more clearly and in unmistakeable language laid down in Regulation XI of 1822, and in Section 30 of that Regulation it was declared that a revenue sale, for reasons stated therein, annulled all the tenures created subsequent to the Settlement, or such as the original engager might have set aside, except *bona fide* leases of ground for houses, &c., saving likewise, as enacted in Section 32, the exempted classes of tenures, which were defined and protected in the following manner:—

"The above rules, or any other rules contained in the existing regulations, by which persons are declared competent, under certain restrictions, to annul engagements contracted between former proprietors and their under-tenants, and in certain cases to enhance the rent payable by such tenants, shall not be construed to entitle the purchasers of land at public sales to disturb the possession of any village zemindar, putteedar, mofussil talookdar, or other person having an hereditary transferable property in the land, or in the rents thereof, not being one of the proprietors, party to the engagement of settlement, or his representative. Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser as aforesaid to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy. Nor shall a purchaser demand a higher rate of rent from an under-tenant of either of the above descriptions than was receivable by the former malgoozar, saving and except in cases in which such under-tenants may have held their lands under engagements, stipulating for a lower rate of rent than would have been justly demandable for the land, in consequence of abatements having been granted by the former malgoozars from the old established rates, by special favor, or for a consideration, or the like, or in cases in which it may be proved that, according to the custom of the pergunnah, mouzah, or other local division, such under-tenants are liable to be called upon for any new assessment, or other demand not interdicted by the Regulations of Government."
—*Section* 32, *Regulation XI*, 1822.

Now the village zemindars and others who are described to have an hereditary transferable property in the land, must, to be consistent with the principle laid down in Section 30, mean such as had or acquired rights of occupancy or property in the village or land, in the manner defined in Sections 48, 49 and 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793, and Section 14 Regulation I of 1801, and not in reference to tenures which originated with the original engager or his successors, or which he could set aside as provided by Section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793, but, nevertheless, the wording "hereditary transferable property in the land" was liable to considerable miscontruction, inasmuch as it was considered to apply to all tenures which the holders had come to the possession of by purchase.

In pursuance of the principle laid down in Section 30, Regulation XI of 1822, khoodkasht tenures created since the Decennial Settlement were likewise declared liable to be annulled, and the latter part of Section 32 provided as follows:—"Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser, as aforesaid, to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or resident or hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy." This can only apply to those khoodkasht ryots who held their lands at or before the Settlement, and whose right of occupancy, on payment of rent according to a fixed rule, is guaranteed by Section 60 of Regulation VIII of 1793. The wording of the Section, it should be observed, has given rise to considerable doubt and misapprehension as to the precise nature of the tenure which it was intended to protect from annulment, since it has been contended, that tenures which have passed through more than one generation would acquire the character of a hereditary khoodkasht tenure. This could not be the correct interpretation, since a tenure in one case might pass through three generations during the time that another had not passed through one, and it would be giving preference, not by the length of possession, but by the varying rate of annual mortality, which might prevail among the occupiers of the tenure. Such an interpretation besides would be most indefinite and inconsistent with the principles clearly and broadly laid down in Section 30.

The doubts and uncertainties which the provisions of Section 32, Regulation XI of 1812 gave rise to, and which are alluded to in the Board's letter cited above, so far as the village zemindars. &c., were concerned, were cleared up by Act XII. of 1841, and subsequently, Act I of 1845, and the classes of tenures which the first portion of Section 32, Regulation XI of 1822 intended to protect, were clearly defined in Section 26 of the Act:—

First.—Tenures which were held as istemrari or mokurrari, at a fixed rent more than twelve years before the Permanent Settlement.

Secondly.—Tenures existing at the time of the Decennial Settlement, which have not been or may not be, proved to be liable to increase of assessment, on the grounds stated in Section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793.—*Section* 26, *Act I of* 1845.

The khoodkasht tenures were, however, left with as great liability to misunderstanding as in the latter part of Section 32, Regulation XI of 1822: but that the Legislature only meant to protect kudeemee khoodkasht tenures having rights of occupancy at fixed rates, or at rents assessable according to fixed rates, *viz*., such as existed at or before the Settlement, and not created subsequently, may be, gathered from the observations of the President in Council in the table of remarks upon the Sale Law of 1841, in reference to the suggestions of the Landholders' Society upon this class of tenures.

Act I of 1845 introduced two other important exceptions to the class of exempted tenures, which Regulation XI of 1822 did not contain, *viz*., *bona fide* leases in perpetuity for the clearing of jungle and farms granted in good faith and at fair rents for terms not exceeding twenty years, with the sanction and approval of the Collector.

Then came Acts X. and XI. of 1859. The provisions of these two Acts are too well-known to require recapitulation.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

THIS BILL has a peculiar importance in our eyes in view of the coming Bengal Rent Bill. In connection with it we have come across a very remarkable report recorded by Mr. A. P. Howell, Commissioner, Nerbuddea Division, Central Provinces. Mr. Howell, the reader might recollect, officiated for some time as Home Secretary to the Government of India. It has seldom been our lot to read such an outspoken official document as Mr. Howell's report. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing some portions of it. Mr. Howell denies the necessity of land legislation for the Central Provinces. He writes:

What are the facts? The Government of India has a fine estate of some 84,000 square miles, with an agricultural population of about 5½ millions. Nearly 20 years ago the estate was organised in detail by an official of great administrative ability aided by the best men that a fine service could supply. Since that date, in spite of hard times and some unkindly seasons, the property has had the best of all histories—no history at all except of steady progressive improvement. There have been no Decean ryots, no collapse of internal administration, no Jhansi scandals, no rent or indigo disturbances. I am only a new comer here, but even in my short experience, I have seen a steady rise in the value of land, a marked increase of cultivation, and a readiness of trade to seek every new outlet, which is very hopeful for the future. I say confidently that in no part of India and in few parts of Europe are the relations between the landlord class and the Government, and between the landlord and tenant classes, more generally harmonious and satisfactory than in the Central Provinces. I do not attribute this to the existing Revenue procedure or to the present land law, Act X. of 1859, or to any other law, for, though laws may be very mischievous, I doubt if they can do much towards bringing classes together if there be any real collision of class interests. I attribute the prosperity I see here to our generally fertile soil, light settlements, abundance of good land, main lines of easy communication, and above all to the fact that the land has had rest under prudent, careful and thrifty government. But suddenly all this is endangered. The Government of India is evidently not content with such prosperity as its fine estate has achieved under the existing law, which is denounced as "inconvenient" and "inappropriate." It is not thought sufficient to remedy proved evils or inconveniences. It is declared expedient to pass an altogether new law, bristling with novelties extremely unpalatable to the landlord class and of uncertain operation on the tenant class. The main plea advanced for the new law is that under the present law the tenant class is down-trodden and deprived of its ancient hold on the land. Mr. Grant has, I presume, data for this statement which coming from him is of grave importance. But as he did not explain his data I can only again say that my own short experience differs from his. I have in vain tried to find his down-trodden but deserving tenantry. I cannot find it in the fields, nor do I find traces of its sufferings in the statistics of land litigation of which I annex a summary in the margin Our population is as yet so sparse that landlords have to compete for tenants, and good tenants are not an every day article any where. I by no means maintain that our present Act is perfect. On the contrary I specify below the points on which experience, the best critic of law, shows that some amendment is needed. But I submit that the changes warranted by experience are few and simple and capable of being put in force without alarming or irritating any class, either against the Government or against any other class, and without a tendency to increase litigation; a very great evil. Surely it must be admitted that more weight is due to the consideration that whatever to the demerits of the existing law, the Province has been and is very flourishing under it. To legislate for future evils seems to me to tilt at windmills, and of such encounters the best accounts are not encouraging. Until now I thought that the universal proverb *quieta non movere* was a maxim of sound statesmanship.

Again:

To the best of my knowledge there is no single member in the entire Council who owns an acre of land in the Central Provinces, and no one except Mr. Grant who has had the smallest experience of the Central Provinces, and therefore there can be no guarantee that any advantage would result from the proposed reference. Mr. Grant seems in fact to assign to the select Committee duties which I think are assigned by standing orders to a wider and necessarily better informed body outside the Council altogether. What would be thought if a body of foreign officials sitting on the lagunes of Venice or the heights of the Engadine were to legislate for tenant right in Ireland at the instance of an ex-Lord Lieutenant? The analogy is not quite so absurd as it seems. But even if I am mistaken as to my view of the constitutional and proper procedure, then I would ask the Government to see the result of the procedure actually adopted. A Bill has been put forward by an officer of almost unrivalled experience of these Provinces and with all the prestige of the Supreme Legislative Council's acceptance, and yet the Bill has been denounced by Government officials in terms (cited above) which would be severe upon legislation designed only for Laputa or Nephe lekokkugia. There is no escape from the dilemma that either the landowners of these Provinces know nothing about their own affairs, and that the Revenue officers of this Division are thoroughly bad officers, ignorant of the history, the needs and facts of their districts, or that the Bill is an unsound and mischievous measure. In writing this I do not forget the probability that during his prolonged incubation on the Bill the Honorable Mover has obtained statistics which may form a triumphant reply to his critics. I can only say that I have been unable to find any such statistics and that his silence has thus placed me in the dilemma which I have described.

Further:

If my criticisms seem curt and rough, I apologise for them on the ground that it is very desirable to represent to the Government the feeling which was so freely vented upon me as the supposed champion of the Bill. Otherwise in the absence of a free, well informed press I do not see how Government is to be made aware of what it ought most cretainly in legislation to know. It is very easy and pleasant to concur with the Government, and there has already been ample concurrence in the Legislative Council where a Bill which has been denounced so vehemently outside was received in absolute silence except from the Honourable President, who as an old landed proprietor and new member of Council, put a few very pertinent questions showing that he by no means shared in the general unanimity.

It is so very much easier to criticise than to create that I would now ask leave to expose myself to criticism in turn, by stating very briefly the amendments which I think are proved to be needed in the present law. I think very much might be said in favour of leaving the law as it is, at all events during the currency of the present Settlement. But if change be decided on, I would base change on these principles, (1) to legislate for proved evils only; (2) not to alarm or irritate the landlords against the Government or against the tenant class; (3) to respect rights which are none the less rights because they are recent, and especially to respect positive rights, positively conferred by the British Government, as against uncertain rights possibly enjoyed under previous Governments; (4) not to give in to the common irresponsible cry against landlords which is often due to mere inexperience of a landlord's position, especially in this country, still less to give in to that common form of benevolence when A wishes to benefit B at the expense of C, but to attempt to secure by legislation the common indivisible interest of landlords and tenants; (5) not to consider the Central Provinces a *tabula rasa* in which changes may be introduced if only justifiable theoretically or on data forthcoming in another province; (6) to avoid unnecessary changes as most unpalatable to persons who have no representative and who would "rather bear those ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of."

We honor Mr. Howell for the courage with which he has recorded his convictions. It is not every officer who has such courage, but wherever we may find it, we consider it our duty to hold it up to the admiration of the public. Some of the remarks of Mr. Howell apply *pro tanto* to the Bengal Rent Bill. In Bengal as we have over and over shewn there is no necessity for a radical alteration of the Rent-Law. Year after year the official reports have depicted in glowing colours the increasing prosperity of the Bengal peasantry, and surely the Rent-Law has not hampered that prosperity. The existing state of Ryot rights has not by any means tended to depress the condition of our agriculturists. When such is the case, where is the necessity for a wholesale change of the Rent-Law?

The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill is evidently based on the lines of the Irish Land Act. In the first place it interdicts contract between the landlord and tenant, and *vice-versa*, that is to say, it voids contract by which a tenant may surrender rights conferred upon him by the law. This provision is opposed to all received principles of civilized legislation and jurisprudence. It is incomprehensible why a man should be considered competent to enter into contract of any other description except this. If he can barter away his money, his cattle, all his other property, and enter into other land contracts or engagements, it cannot be reasonable to take away his power to make a contract regarding his right in an agricultural holding. The ryot is a free agent, he is considered fit to understand his interests in all other matters, why should he be debarred of the right of exercising his own intelligence and freedom of will in a matter, which he certainly ought to understand well? He may sell his holding, but he will not be allowed to enter into special engagement as to the terms on which he will possess the holding. Even a cooly is recognized as a free agent in selling his labour, but neither the zemindar nor the ryot is to be recognized as such in the determination of occupancy right in land. The law of contract is the basis of civilized life, the primary condition of social order. It would be most short-sighted and one-sided legislation to cancel this right of contract. The Bill next provides for compensation for disturbance, that is to say, if the landlord wishes to oust an ordinary tenant or to enhance his rent, which the latter may not consent to pay, the consequence of which refusal will be eviction, the landlord must pay compensation to the recusant ryot. This provision lays the axe at the root of proprietary right. We have so often discussed this point that we will not repeat what we have already said. But we will quote some memorable words of Lord Macaulay, himself no mean jurist. He wrote: "'I have a right to do what I will with my own.' There would be an end of property if you were to interdict a landlord from ejecting a tenant. . . . The principle of the right of property is that a man is not only to be allowed to dispose of his wealth rationally and usefully, but to be allowed . . . . to let, or refuse to let, his land according to his own pleasure, without giving any reason, or asking any body's leave." And lastly the Bill gives an ordinary tenant the right of purchasing the occupancy status by paying to his landlord two and a half years' rent. It contains a proviso to the effect that in any case where the rent is below that payable for land of similar quality and with like advantages in the neighbourhood, the landlord may, on an ordinary tenant claiming to purchase the occupancy-right, apply to a Revenue-officer to have the rent fixed for the purposes of the section at the rate payable for similar lands in the neighbourhood. This Bill does not annual the twelve years' rule of occupancy but by giving the right of purchase it encompasses the object of securing the right of tenancy to the tenant-at-will. This provision is certainly more equitable than the provision of the Bengal Bill, which would confer the right of occupancy on a three year ryot without any consideration. But the principle of the provision is wholly opposed to recognized doctrines of proprietary right. There is no equitable reason whatever why a landlord should be compelled to confer a right of occupancy upon a mere squatter. This right will entitle the ryot to hold his tenure at a privileged rate, that is to say at three-fourths of the rent payable by an ordinary tenant. We cannot help remarking that the spirit of legislation of this kind is to rob Peter to pay Paul. Surely such legislation is not in accordance with the ancient customs of this country, upon which so much stress is laid by our land law reformers.

THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT IN OUDH.

BABU RAJKUMAR SURBADHIKARI has done yoman's service to the Talukdars of Oudh by publishing the book which heads this article. It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to us that the educated Bengali, whenever there is a crisis in the nation's history in any part of the country, is ready to give our countrymen there the benefit of his knowledge and advice. The Bengali is the missionary of political intelligence in this country. Lord Canning recognized this truth when his Lordship after the convulsions of 1857-58 made a distinguished Bengali a baron of Oudh, in order to enable him by frequent asso-

ciation and intercourse to extend a healthy moral influence upon the ancient chiefs of Oudh. And as subsequent events shewed his influence over the Talukdars of Oudh was in the highest degree beneficial. In the same way another Bengali now stands in the forefront for the vindication of Talukdari rights. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari has done his work admirably. No Talukdar could have stated the case of the landed autocracy of Oudh more fully, more lucidly, and more intelligently than he has done. He has narrated the whole history of the Talukdari settlement in the spirit of an impartial chronicler and has supported his statements and arguments with unquestionable facts and figures and unimpeachable official documents. This book has been published opportunely as there are rumours in the air that the policy of the Bengal Rent Bill may be extended to Oudh. We cannot for a moment believe that Lord Ripon's Government will throw to the four winds of heaven the pledges of the past administrations as so much waste paper. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari's book gives in a connected form these pledges and shews how solemn they are. We have neither time nor space for a full delineation of the history of the Oudh Settlement, but we will give its salient points. The pacification of Oudh by Lord Canning by the recognition of the ancient rights of the Talukdars was one of the crowning points in the Mutiny Policy of his Lordship After due enquiry these rights were confirmed in a formal *sanad*, the text of which we give below:

"Know all men that whereas, by the Proclamation of March 1858 by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, all proprietary rights in the soil of Oudh, with a few special exceptions, were confiscated and passed to the British Government, which became free to dispose of them as it pleased, I, ———, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, under the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, do hereby confer on you the full proprietary right, title, and possession of the estate of ———, consisting of the villages as per list attached to the *kabuliyat* you have executed, of which the present Government revenue in rupees is ———. Therefore this sunud is given you in order that it may be known to all whom it may concern, that the above estate has been conferred upon you and your heirs for ever, subject to the payment of such annual revenue as may from time to time be imposed, and to the conditions of surrendering all arms, destroying all forts, preventing and reporting crime, rendering any service you may be called upon to perform, and of showing constant good faith, loyalty, zeal, and attachment to the British Government, according to the provisions of the engagement which you have executed, the breach of any one of which at any time shall be held to annul the right and title now conferred on you and your heirs.

"But it is another condition of this grant, that, in the event of your dying intestate, or any of your successors dying intestate, the whole estate shall descend to the nearest male heir, such as sons, nephews, &c., according to the rule of primogeniture; but you and all your successors shall have full power to alienate the estate, either in whole or in part, by sale, mortgage, gift, bequest or adoption, to whomsoever you please.

"It is also a condition of this grant that you will, so far as is in your power, promote the agricultural prosperity of your estate, and that all holding under you shall be secured in the possession of all the subordinate rights they formerly enjoyed. As long as the obligations are observed by you and your heirs in good faith, so long will the British Government maintain you and your heirs as proprietors of the above-mentioned estate, in confirmation of which I herewith attach my seal and signature."

Lord Canning himself thus interpreted the sanad:

"The sunads declare," wrote Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner (October 19th 1859), "that while, on the one hand, the Government had conferred on the taluqdars, and their heirs *for ever* the full propritary right in their respective estates, subject only to the payment of the annual revenue that might be imposed from time to time, and to certain conditions of loyalty and good service, on the other hand, all persons holding an interest in the land under the taluqdars will be secured in the possession of the subordinate rights which they have heretofore enjoyed.

"The meaning of this is, that when a regular settlement is made, wherever it is found that zemindars or other persons have held an interest in the soil intermediate between the ryot, and the taluqdar, the amount or proportion payable by the intermediate holder to the taluqdar, and the net jumma finally payable by the taluqdar to the Government, will be fixed and recorded after careful and detailed survey and enquiry into each case, and will remain unchanged during the currency of the settlement, the taluqdar being, of course, free to improve his income and the value of his property by the reclamation of waste lands (unless in cases where usage has given the liberty of reclamation to the Zemindar) and by other measures of which he will receive the full benefit at the end of the settlement. Where leases (*pattas*) are given to the subordinate Zemindars, they will be given by the taluqdar, not by the Government.

"This being the position in which the taluqdars will be placed, they cannot with any show of reason complain if the Government takes effectual steps to re-establish and maintain in subordination to them the former rights, as they existed in 1855, of other persons whose connection with the soil is in many (?) cases more intimate and more ancient than theirs; and it is obvious that the only effectual protection which the Government can extend to these inferior holders is to define and record their rights and to limit the demand of the taluqdar as against such persons during the currency of the settlement to the amount fixed by Government as the basis of its own revenue demand.

At the celebrated Durbar held at Lucknow by Lord Canning on the 26th October 1859 his Lordship thus addressed the Talukdars:

"You have all of you who are here present received yesterday the grants of those estates which the Government has restored to you. You will have seen by the terms of those grants that the ancient taluqdari system of Oudh is revived and perpetuated. Be assured, so long as each one of you is a loyal and faithful subject, and a just master, his rights and dignity as a taluqdar will be upheld by me, and by every representative of Your Queen, and that no man shall disturb them. You will also have seen by those grants that the same rights are secured on the same conditions to your heirs for ever. Let this security be an encouragement to you to spend your care, and time and money upon the improvement of your possessions. As the Government has been generous to you so do you be generous to all those who hold under you down to the humblest tiller of the soil. Aid them by advances of money and by other indulgences to increase the productiveness of the land, and set them an example of order and obedience to your rules. Let the same security in your possessions encourage you to bring up your sons in a manner befitting the position which they will hereafter occupy as the chiefs of Oudh. Learn yourselves, and teach them to look to the Government as a father.

Yes, look to Government "as a father." This was the generous advice of Canning the Just. And the talukdars and the people of Oudh do look up to Government "as a father." Thus was the Magna Charta of the Barons of Oudh conferred by the first Viceroy of India. Its immediate political and moral effects were most gratifying. Peace was restored, confidence was established, and the seeds of civilization, progress, and prosperity were sown. Four and twenty years have elapsed since this "fatherly" policy was inaugurated, and although attempts were made now and then to tamper with it, its main features we are glad to say have hitherto been maintained inviolate.

But five years did not elapse when a revolutionary minute was recorded by Sir George Campbell, the then Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, in which he proposed the virtual confiscation of the ancient rights of the talukdars. The time was auspicious for the threatened revolution. Lord Lawrence, nurtured in the traditions of the Thomasonian settlement, the vital principle of which was the dead-level system introduced into the North-Western Provinces, was then the Viceroy of India. But the members of the Supreme Council were not disposed to accept the revolutionary measure proposed by Sir George Campbell. Sir Henry Maine, the then L. Member of the Council, dissented in these memorable words:

"I think that every pledge given directly by the Government of India to any person or class of persons should be religiously respected. I would, therefore, hold the obligations of the sunads to be sacred.

"As a matter of policy, I most fully admit the inexpediency of abrupt recoils from one line of action to another. Knowing as we do how much the influence of this Government over the races which it rules depends on their impression of the stability and consistency of the principles which guide it, we must allow that it would be most unwise in the Government of India as constituted, during one of five years, rashly and on the score of any trivial difference of opinion, to break the thread of connection which unites it to the Government of the five years which precede it. One reason for my preferring the course which I have suggested to that which the Governor-General recommends is, that it does not appear to me to amount, on the face of it, to so open a departure from Lord Canning's policy."

With the exception of Sir Charles Travelyan all the other members of the Council took the same view of the question. The result was that the revolutionary measure was arrested in its progress. The Government of India ordered an enquiry into the relations between the talukdars and their tenantry. The enquiry fully vindicated the Talukdars. The battle raged loud and long, and the victory was achieved by the Barons of Oudh not without great struggle. It was a bloodless battle—perfectly lawful, constitutional, and loyal, it was led by the Bengali, who was justly trusted by his brother Talukdars. It was fought in the press here and in England, and also in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Lawrence could not controvert the facts elicited by the enquiry, and the Secretary of State thus brought the controversy to a conclusion: "It is of the greatest importance to reassure the talukdars, and to remove any impression that there is a wish to create new rights, or resuscitate rights which had become obsolete, or to adopt any measure to their disadvantage, *now or hereafter*, which can militate against their superior position, or affect the subordinate character of all holding rights in their talukas." Although the position of the talukdars was thus vindicated, still the Government proposed to them some compromise. The terms of this compromise are embodied in the Oudh Sub-Settlement Act of 1866. They were thus explained by Sir William Muir, who was then in charge of the Bill:

"The great argument," he said, "in favor of the taluqdars was that, although they had always denied the existence of rights of occupancy in Oudh, and though their sunuds were silent as to such rights, they were willing to grant certain privileges to the class of ancient proprietors of the soil, who, although they had lost all proprietary rights, still occupied as cultivators land in their ancestral villages. The ready assent which the taluqdars had given to the proposed measures as to the sub-settlement also justified the expectation that they could carry out to its entirety the scheme now proposed to be legalized."

The Secretary of State, Sir Stafford Northcote, thus expressed his satisfaction with the solution of the Oudh land problem:

"I learn with much pleasure that a question so long agitated has now been settled, in a manner which appears to be in every respect satisfactory, alike to your Excellency's Government and to the taluqdars. I have been much gratified at observing the high terms of commendation in which you speak of the conduct of the officers at the head of the Administration in Oudh, and of the taluqdars themselves, through whose joint instrumentality this arrangement has been concluded; and I trust that the result of the measure will be such as to secure the continuance of confidence and good-will among all classes of the agricultural community in that important province."

Such in brief is the history of the Land Question of Oudh. We hope it has been set at rest for ever.

We cannot conclude without giving the reader some idea of the variation of tenures in Oudh. The land of Oudh is held amongst the various classes of landholders in the proportions shown in the following table:

		Acres.		
Taluqdars	...	8,797,560	60	per cent.
Zemindars	...	976,803	6	„
Village communities	...	4,396,078	30	„
Revenue-free	...	361,928	2	„
Waste-land grants	...	213,297	1	„

Among the talukdars, while there are several with magnificent incomes, the great majority are possessed of estates paying on the average a revenue of Rs. 17,000, or Rs. 18,000. The zemindari holdings are on a much smaller scale, with an average revenue of Rs 300 to 400; those of the communities are larger in area, but so subdivided among the coparceners that the average of the proprietary profits is represented in the returns to be under Rs. 43 a year to each shareholder, or less than Rs. 4 a month. The coparceners add to their means by the wages of service, &c., but the statistics show an amount of subdivision which leaves but little advantage to

the individual sharer. Of the cultivated area of the Province, 8,276,174 acres, the agricultural occupancy is in the hands of the following classes :—

Sub-proprietary *Sir*	190,604	acres
Birtdars and others	234,338	„
Tenants in occupancy right ...	103,720	„
Tenants-at-will	638,596	„
Rent-free holders	193,491	„
Proprietary *Sir* (about) ...	1,164,425	„

Sir George Couper, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in his Resolution on the Revenue Report of 1881, thus recorded his opinion on the working of the Talukdari system :

The Lieutenant-Governor has put on record, from time to time, in former reviews, and now at greater length in this, all the evidence at his command on the condition of the tenantry in Oudh, It is gratifying to him, as it must be to all, to have in this evidence the assurance that this condition is on the whole steadily improving. There are exceptions, but, as more than one officer has remarked, they are exceptions and not the rule. . . . The tenantry are less interfered with in their little farms, and they receive in seasons of bad harvests (from men of large possessions) help in the foregoing of rents, which is impossible to the straitened owners of small estates. The feudal attachments of landlord and tenant are not yet dead in the ancient baronies of Oudh, and this review itself contains some noble examples of generous and active help in time of difficulty by the Rajput chiefs to their tenantry."

Again :

The results are generally confirmations of the opinions which have, from time to time, been expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor Landlords resort to the power of ejectment mainly to get rid of worthless tenants (a perfectly legitimate ground of action), or to compel a tenant to agree to an enhancement of rent, or to pay rent for land previously held rent-free. So far as has been ascertained, the landlords do very seldom abuse their powers in order to obtain an enhancement. In many cases, no doubt, the landlord merely seeks to get a reasonable rent for the occupation of his land, and it is an unfortunate feature of the existing law, and one which His Honor has unsuccessfully endeavoured to have remedied, that the only way in which a landlord can encompass this entirely justifiable object if the tenant will not listen to reason, is to incur the odium of serving a notice of ejectment.

We do hope that this smooth current will not be disturbed by a meddlesome policy.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

THE SEVEN or eight Resolutions which Sir George Couper issued in quick succession in March and April last for giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have shared the fate they so richly deserved. The measures prescribed in these official documents did not, as we pointed out at the time they were published, advance local self-government by one inch ; and Sir Alfred Lyall has acted most wisely in consigning them to the waste-paper basket. Sir George Couper's Resolutions were merely decentralization orders and nothing more. And in issuing them, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces almost regretted that the policy prescribed by the Supreme Government was beyond the pale of discussion. His successor, however, has taken up the important work in a widely different spirit. Sir Alfred Lyall is convinced that " the policy is in itself good and sound ;" and he assures the public that " in these provinces we shall do our best to give it effect." One of the first steps which His Honour took in carrying out the new policy was to appoint a strong Provincial Committee composed of 11 European officers and 4 Native gentlemen to consider and report upon the whole subject. This Committee submitted a lucid and business-like report upon which Sir Alfred Lyall has passed his orders. " It is to be remembered," His Honour observes, " that in these provinces, the people at large have not yet had time perfectly to understand the principles or realise the objects of the new policy, both of which, indeed, are outside the circle of their ordinary experience ; and that for the most part they cannot be expected, from want of the requisite preliminary knowledge, to be fully competent to advise as to details ; but the Lieutenant-Governor nevertheless believes that the reports received may be taken as a fairly comprehensive representation of the public opinion of the country upon the various points discussed." It will certainly take the people of the backward North-Western Provinces some time to comprehend fully the objects of the new policy. The vast majority of them believe that in prescribing it the Government has some sinister end in view, which will come out in course of time. But this belief will soon disappear if the local authorities carry out the new policy in the spirit in which it has been conceived by its noble authors.

The Committee were unanimously of opinion that the district cannot be the administrative unit under the new system, as it would be too large and unwieldy ; and they accordingly recommended the adoption of tahsili or sub-divisional boards. They also proposed that the district board should be the aggregate of the several tahsili boards. This plan, the Committee considered, seems to be the one best suited to the circumstances of the country. Sir Alfred Lyall has accepted the proposals of the Committee and decided to constitute Boards for each tahsil of the district, not as independent bodies, but as local sub-committees of the Central District Boards. The members of the Subordinate Boards would invariably be the members of the District Board, which would in fact be an incorporation of the different subordinate boards within the district area, and would from time to time meet at the head-quarters of the district for the purpose of collective administration. We admit that this plan has much to recommend it, and that the formation of representative Boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of and attention to local wants than is possible with a single District Board, meeting only at head-quarters. But then there is one fatal objection against it. It cannot be denied that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted. But Sir Alfred Lyall himself admits that " there is little or no prospect of obtaining for Sub-Divisional Boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or any thing like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity." If so, would not the formation of Sub-Divisional Boards be a mistake ? Where is the use of constituting local bodies if a sufficient number of intelligent men cannot be had ? Our conviction is that the North-Western Provinces are not yet ripe for the introduction of Sub-Divisional Boards. Under the system adopted by Sir Alfred Lyall the District Board would be *the* administrative body of the district, while the functions of the Sub-Divisional Boards would be mainly executive, that is directed to the carrying out of the policy and instructions of the District Board. Such being the case the absence of Sub-divisional Boards will not be very deeply felt. The execution of the measures decided upon by the District Board may be looked after by the members of that Board resident within the sub-divisions in which they are carried out. The next question is the constitution of the Sub-Divisional Boards. The Committee decided by a majority of 11 to 4 that election is not at present expedient or feasible in any shape, Raja Siva Prasad, one of the native members of the Committee, emphatically asserting that the vast majority of intelligent Natives in the North-Western Provinces are entirely opposed to any system of election. We are not surprised that this expression of opinion comes from one who thinks that the reduction of the existing strength of the Covenanted Civil Service by a single officer would be nothing short of a national calamity. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body, which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or Sub-Divisional Board. Sir Alfred Lyall has acceded to this proposal, and directed that each Commissioner shall propose the number of electors to be fixed for each sub-division, and shall decide by what method the lists of the persons who are qualified and prepared to serve can best be filled up. His Honor is disposed to consider that the maximum number of the electoral body for a Sub-Division should be 100, and the minimum 25 ; and that the number of members to be elected to each Sub-Divisional Board should not exceed 8. Now, we are of opinion that if the introduction of the elective principle into the Sub-Divisional Boards is not feasible, the appointment of all members ought to be made by nomination of Government only. The modified system of election adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces is a half measure. It would be practically useless and only serve to bring the elective system into contempt. Let us have either election pure and simple or nomination pure and simple. The compromise which has found favour with Sir Alfred Lyall will do more evil than good. The third point is the appointment of Chairmen of the District and Sub-Divisional Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing with the minority of the Committee, has directed that a chairman shall be elected by each Sub-Divisional Board. But this concession is practically valueless. The Tahsildar will be ordinarily nominated to the Board of his sub-division and he will be eligible like other members for appointment to its chairman. Such being the case, the Sub-Divisional Board will, in ninety-nine cases out of 100, elect the Tahsildar to be the chairman. Men of position in the interior of the district can hardly afford to incur the displeasure of the sub-divisional officer. The Committee recommended that the district officer should be *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Board. Sir Alfred Lyall has accepted their recommendation with this modification, that the members of the District Boards shall be called upon to decide whether they wish to elect a non-official Chairman, or whether they will leave their Chairman's appointment to Government. If the appointment is left to the Local Government the district officer will become the Chairman of the Board. But if the Board by a majority decide to propose one of their own number to be their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor will accede to their wishes, unless there be some good reason against the Board's nomination. We have no hesitation in saying that the District Boards will almost invariably leave the appointment of their Chairman to the Local Government, and the election of non-official Chairman will be the exception rather than the rule.

As regards the constitution of municipalities, however, the North-West Government has adopted more sensible and liberal measures. In accordance with the recommendation of a majority of the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to introduce the elective system into all the Municipalities of the provinces, save a few exceptional townships. We observe that three of the four Native gentlemen on the Committee voted with the minority on this point. It is a pity that the Committee did not offer any suggestions on the subject of the qualifications of voters and candidates and the method of voting. They thought that these matters should be left to the decision of the municipalities concerned and Sir Alfred Lyall has taken the same view. We think the Local Government should have dealt with the qualifications of voters and candidates and the method of voting, and laid down certain general principles. The Native members of the Committee, we see, proposed that the district officer should be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Municipal board at the head-quarters of the district, leaving it to outlying municipalities to elect their own official or non-official Chairman as they pleased. Sir Alfred Lyall has, however, directed that every Municipality shall elect its own Chairman, who may be either official or non-official as the electors may choose. The practical result will be that at the head-quarters of districts, the district officer will be elected Chairman of the Municipal board, and outlying municipalities will elect the sub-divisional officer to be their chairman. The Committee, however, considered that the detailed work of Municipal administration under official Chairman should be carried on as far as possible by non-official Vice-Chairman. "This policy," remarks Sir Alfred Lyall, " would have the

double advantage of securing efficient administration for the present, and of training the native members to the work of administration, so as to fit them for its duties when the time comes for them to be left to carry these on for themselves." But the non-official Vice-Chairman will simply give effect to the wishes of the official Chairman? he will dare not act in opposition to them. Each Municipal board will be permitted to appoint its own secretary, either one of their own members or an outsider, who may be paid or unpaid, official or non-official. Honorary Magistrates shall be *ex-officio* members of the municipal board within whose jurisdiction they exercise powers. Municipalities shall be relieved of all police charges except those for watch and ward. Sir Alfred Lyall rightly holds that "the preservation of peace and the prevention and detection of crime are duties for which Municipal revenues cannot fairly be made liable. But he thinks that the cost of watch and ward ought to be paid by the people, whose interest and property are guarded by Chowkidars. The Lieutenant-Governor would have a separate body of men wearing a destinct uniform for Municipal service, and he has directed that the question be considered by Municipal boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector-General of Police. As regards the membership of officers of Government, Sir Alfred Lyall has ruled that unless popularly elected, Government officials should not be appointed members of the Municipal boards. The Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon and the Inspector of schools shall, however, be enlisted to attend meetings of Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards to explain matters; but their functions shall be confined to their specialities, and they shall have the right to be present and to speak without being members.

We now come to the subject of the control to be exercised over Boards, Municipal and District, by the local executive officers and by Government. The majority of the Committee recommended that the district officer should have power to suspend fundholders and the salaried and the action of district Board provisionally pending reference to the Commissioner and the Government. Sir Alfred Lyall has not accepted this recommendation. His Honour justly remarks that the introduction of the new policy would "substitute stringent powers of suspension and revision from without for recognised predominance within, it is doubtful whether the cause of local self-government would gain by the change, and whether the native community generally and the Boards in particular would welcome it. * * * The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers that although copies of the proceedings of meetings should be submitted to the district officer, who should be authorised and enjoined to make suggestions to the Boards and to call for their records, and to report where necessary his comments and objections to superior authority; the power of provisionally suspending the action of District Boards should rest with the Commissioner of the Division, who should be after reference to the Board feel obliged to exercise it, must at once report the circumstance to the Government for confirmation." In regard, however, to Municipal Boards, a power of provisional suspension is given to the district officer, who will report his action at once to the Government. The income of District Boards shall be fixed for a term of years and shall be placed entirely at their disposal. The rates levied along with the land-revenue will be the chief item of local income, but to it may be added the income from pounds, ferries, nuzul, &c. It will be necessary to amend the law under which the local rates are levied in order to give legal force to the new arragements. The transfer to the local boards, of the excise and the license tax was suggested; but Sir Alfred Lyall does not consider it expedient to make over these sources of revenue to local management. He rightly holds that a general tax upon trades and occupations is in no proper sense a local tax. Indeed, the existing license tax is practically an income tax from which fundholders and the salaried and professional classes are exempt. But we do not agree with Sir Alfred Lyall in thinking that the management of the excise should not be made over to the local boards. He remarks that no practical scheme for effecting the transfer has suggested itself. This is by no means an insurmountable difficulty, as the Lieutenant-Governor himself recognises the possibility of discovering hereafter some means for subjecting excise to local management.

THE PUBNA CASE.

WE have not yet received the judgment of the Magistrate of Pubna in Azim Chowdry's case. We have received the depositions of the District Superintendent of Police and the Police Inspector. We give below the depositions of the District Superintendent:

In accordance with an order of the Magistrate of the District passed on the report of the Inspector of the 9th instant, I proceeded to Dulai on the morning of the 10th, having sent 1 head constable and 10 constables, the head constable and 5 constables being supplied with ball and ammunition. I arrived at Dulai at about 10 A. M. I there met Mr. Brae, the attorney for the official Trustee of Bengal, the decree-holder. I sent for the Nazir of the Judges Court and informed him I was ready to assist him in giving Mr. Brae possession of Azim Chowdhurie's house. I allowed him an hour to eat and my men to recover from the fatigue of their march. At that time I saw some of Azim Chowdhurie's people, at least, they represented themselves as such, come to treat with Mr. Brae. I spoke to them about the execution of the order of possession, and told them to inform Azim Chowdhury, and that if, necessary, I should open fire on them. After an hour I collected my force of 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 head constables and 18 constables, of whom 6 were armed with musket and my orderly had my shooting piece. The muskets were not then loaded.

With us also went the Court Nazir and Mr. Brae and others coming near the house. I saw a great crowd assembled in the bazar, in the front of Azim Chowdrie's house. I halted my men, spoke to the crowd, ordering them to disperse. I then marched my men to the outside gate which has no doors and is only an arch. Beyond the arch and inside it, for it is of the nature of a passage, I saw a crowd of people, a ruffian-looking lot like Lathials. Amongst them were 3 or 4 respectable-looking men. As I entered the crowd commenced making a great noise, yelling and dancing about, but they were not armed. The respectable men came up and entreated me not to enter, as the house had women inside and the people would assail me and that there would be bloodshed. One of the Lathial men rushed into the centre, and I struck him and knocked him down. I then pushed my way and advanced with whole force. As I came up I saw a large crowd of Lathials armed with Lathis, and if I remember, with spears. These they brandished, and came yelling like demons. When I saw this I halted my men and ordered them to load——the 6 men who had muskets. Every one could see me and I hoped it would frighten the Lathials. Instead of this they came on just as before. I made a rush forward, some of the constables following, when the men retreated, some of them into the house where Azim Chowdhuri was afterwards arrested and which was said to belong to the accused Kurshed Alam. Others separated off towards the little gate we were trying to enter. The main gate was left in the left, it was closed, barricaded and was too strong. It was by the advice of the Nazir we made for the small gate, in front of which there were swarms of Lathials armed with lathis and spears. Immediately we came in front of them they began to pelt at us with brick-bats. And the men in the upper story did the same. The upper story was crowded with armed men who pelted brick-bats at us and threatened that if we came near, they would kill us. Things became alarming and I expected some one would hurl a spear at me. The men too were getting unsteady not keeping close to me, so I snatched my gun from my orderly's hand which was loaded with No. 9th shot. This I tried, one barrel towards the men below. The shot must have taken effect and the men retreated somewhat behind a wall. Again they came on shouting and yelling, pelting us with brick-bats. I then fired my 2nd barrel amongst them. Immediately after without orders, the constables fired 3 or 4 shots. I screamed out to stop the firing, we then rushed forward to get under the balcony, but at first were met with brick-bats. This was after the firing. Immediately after the firing they had cried out that we had killed men. After a time they rushed into the house through the small gate. Bales of jute, several hundreds were piled up under the balcony, narrowing the passage to the small gate. Having got in they closed the gate; they disappeared either going round by Kurshed Alum's or entering the small gate. Then the men in the balcony above also retired. After this the respectable men who had first met us came forward. They asked us to wait till they could see Azim Couldhuri and came all with him—All the settlements of the possession of the house. They asked us to leave the premises and go outside and wait there till terms were made. This we objected to as it looked-like retreat. Therefore I went and waited before the main gate. We waited there for several hours during which one Abdul Chattra and others came backwards and forwards offering terms to Mr. Brae—at least they—and as it was getting late I began battering down the main gate. We could see men behind the gate in great numbers. They threatened to kill us if we attempted to break the gate. We then broke down the masonry before the gates were forced, and the men made off. We entered and found the place deserted. Inside were 2 men wounded who said we had wounded them. As I entered I saw a number of weapons, 3 guns, 15 swords, 16 spears, a number of lathees. These I had gathered up. I then delivered over the possession of the house to the Nazir. Next morning I came in and reported the facts to the Magistrate and he and I rode back to Dulai next day. While going over the house I heard that Azim Choudhuri was in Kurshid Alam's house, there arrested him. He had his apparel ready packed. After I entered the house I did not find Azim Choudhuri.* I found him in Kurshed Alam's two days after, when I arrested him on the 12th. There was then no opposition at all offered. The wounded men had no arms with them. They were inside the premises. I had no reason to know the men who represented themselves as Azim chowdhuri's servants to expect from their own statements and from what Mr. Brae and others said. Several of the constables were bit with bricks. They have left no marks, that I know of. No spears were thrown at the men. No guns were fired, nor any swords used. There were 3 daggers which I found in the cart brought in by the Nazir now in the possession of the Police. I attempted to arrest some of the men, but could not; they ran away by the time we had got possession and night came on. The Nazir asked me to help him; and he was all day present with me. The men who were communicating merely said the house was full of women, and there would be bloodshed. They spoke of communicating with Azim chowdhuri. I did not see the men disperse. They disappeared when they entered the house which was surrounded by a jungle. I could not separate any men to pursue them. The men outside were spectators I believe. There were hundreds of them. Besides the 2 gates in the front there were others behind, one of them communicating with Karshed Alum's house.

We reserve comments till we see the judgment of the Magistrate. But in the meantime we will draw attention to two points. In the first place the Pubna case clearly shews what mischief is likely to arise from the union of Police and judicial powers in the person of the District Magistrate. In this case the Police machinery was evidently moved by the District Magistrate. So he was practically the prosecutor. And yet he sat as Judge in the trial. Here the prosecutor was the Judge. Mr. Barrow, for aught we know to the contrary, may be a strong-minded and thoroughly conscientious man, but the strongest man may be unconsciously influenced as a judge when he has to perform the two incompatible functions of prosecutor and judge. We do not blame Mr. Barrow, but we do condemn the system, which placed him in this awkward and anomalous position. It is a vicious system, and ought to be done away with, if the Government cares for the liberty of the subject. The other point is this. According to Mr. Rattray's evidence there was an unlawful assembly and riot. He was not quite consistent in his statements, but the main facts are clear enough. The Police fired guns to preserve order and in the attempt killed one man and seriously wounded another. There was no stand-up fight, and yet the Police headed by the District Superintendent fired guns. This was a serious business. There have been many serious riots in Ireland of late, but in how many instances did the Police fire guns to preserve order? We have no doubt that the Government will make a strict enquiry into the matter. We feel confident that Mr. Thompson will sift it to the bottom.

Since the above was written we have seen the judgment of the Magistrate in the columns of a contemporary. We have neither time nor space to comment upon it *in extenso*. It would appear from the judgment that there was no direct evidence implicating Azim Chowdry. The Magistrate convicted him upon presumptive evidence. He says:

In the present case there are the strongest grounds of presumptive proof, connecting Azim Chaudhury with the occupancy of the house and ground attached, and with an interest in it, and that for his benefit therefore the riot was committed. It may be safely asserted that if he can not be held guilty as the occupier, no body can. Were he acquitted, the Bibis would plead that their holding the house was only benami, and *benami* no principal could be reached.

I hold therefore that Azim Chaudhuri was the occupier of the house in the sense intended by the Law. Though the fact of disproving the strong presumption of possession raised by the evidence for the prosecution lies peculiarly in his power, his counsel has chosen to call no defence witnesses. The strong presumption therefore remains unrebutted and this Court must consider the occupancy proved.

And if accused was the occupier, he must be presumed to have hired, engaged, connived at the hiring and engagement of the persons forming the unlawful assembly. It was his duty actively to co-operate with the law. This of course he never did and *under the circumstances* his neglect to do so is a proof of abetment.

The argument that he is an old man, unfit to manage his affairs has some weight. He is evidently a self-willed obstinate old man, whose resistance to the legal decision of the Courts amounts almost to imbecility. But he is still responsible for his perversity and obstinacy, which has now become criminal. I am willing to believe that he has had unprincipled and active advisers and while I shall take the fact into consideration in awarding the punishment, I cannot let it be accepted as a defence to the charge.

The issue is one of law. As there was no direct evidence of the complicity of Azim Chowdry, the facts elicited did not we take it for granted sustain the charge against him. But as an appeal has been preferred against the judgment, we withhold further comments. The prisoner has been released on bail and the trial will we believe be held at the Alipore Sessions. In the meantime may we ask—will no independent enquiry be held into the acts of the Police, which were attended with such serious results?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has passed the following Resolution :

After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and after consulting the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that all the Wahabi prisoners who were sentenced to transportation for life on conviction of the offence of abetting the waging of war against the State, and who are still undergoing their sentences, shall now be released and permitted to return to their homes, conditionally on police surveillance, and subject to much restrictions as to residence as the Local Governments may see fit to prescribe.

The Government of India has appropriately opened the New Year with this act of grace. Not only the Mahomedans but all classes of our countrymen will hail it with satisfaction. The present Government of India not only knows how to do a right thing, but also to do it at the right moment.

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Municipal Bill and the Tramway Bill were introduced. Mr. Reynolds gave a lucid statement of the leading features of the Municipal Bill. All discussion of the principles of the Bill was reserved till the presentation of the report of the Select committee.

THE RENT-RATE enquiry ordered by the Government of Bengal has elicited some remarkable facts. In Behar the rent-rate we may say is based on historical basis. The older the tenure of the ryot the less the amount of his rent. In the early days the land sought the ryot and not the ryot the land, and the rents were consequently low. Whatever enhancement of rent there has since been, it has been *pro rata*, and the pressure has, therefore, been greater upon new ryots. And it is but fair that those ryots, who have come in in these days of competition, should pay more.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA is up and doing about the Bengal Rent Bill. It has charged Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Legislative Council, with the special work of drafting the Bill, and appointed Mr. Crosthwaite to take over Mr. Fitzpatrick's current work. The Bill it is believed will be ready by the middle of February next. It will be formally introduced into the Council, and will not be taken up by the Select Committee to whom it may be referred till the Council re-assemble in November next. The public will be allowed about eight months' time to cogitate upon the Bill.

LAST SATURDAY'S GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the results of the last Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University. We gave the results of some of the Calcutta schools last week. We give below the results of some of the Mofussil and provincial schools :

Names of Schools.	*1st Divn.*	*2nd Divn.*	*3rd Divn.*	*Total.*
Patna Collegiate School... ..	4	9	6	19
Govt. High School Allahabad ...	3	9	4	16
Krishnagur Collegiate School ...	2	4	3	9
Bhagulpore Zila School... ...	1	6	0	7
Nowgong High School	1	2	0	3
Dacca Collegiate School ...	7	8	5	20
Ravenshaw College Katak ...	1	4	6	11
Canning College Lucknow ...	2	13	5	20
Hugli Collegiate School... ..	4	9	2	15
Lahore Govt. College	1	0	0	1
Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar ...	1	1	0	2
Rangoon Government High School...	1	5	0	6
Rajshahye College School ...	1	9	3	13
Benares Collegiate School ...	0	8	4	12
Chittagong do. do. ...	0	3	2	5
St. Thomas' College, Colombo ...	0	4	2	6
Agra Collegiate School	0	8	2	10
Ajmere Government College ...	0	3	0	3
Jeypore Maharaja's College ...	0	4	2	6
Ranchi Zila School	0	2	3	5
Ulwar High School	0	0	2	2
Howrah Govt. School	1	5	4	10
Cooterpara ,, ...	5	11	3	19
Midnapore Collegiate School ...	1	5	4	10
Berhampore Collegiate School ...	0	6	4	10
Burdwan Maharaja's School ...	0	11	1	12

The total number of passed candidates is 1458, that is to say 184 in the first, 684 in the second, and 590 in the third division.

A MASTER mind has passed away ! Mr. Gambetta is dead. The cause of his death is thus stated in a telegram from London, dated the 3rd instant : "M. Gambetta was wounded while preventing his mistress shooting herself. She was prompted thereto by Gambetta's refusal to recognise his natural son. Death was accelerated by an intestinal disease of long standing." A mighty spirit has fallen. He was one of the chief actors in the late French Revolution, and was to all intents and purposes the guiding genius of the French Republic. He was a man born to mark an epoch in history.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Englishman* seconds our suggestion for the appointment of Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. Our contemporary says :

We trust that the rumour to which some of our contemporaries have given currency will prove to be well-founded, and that Mr. Mackenzie will be appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam in March, Mr. Elliott succeeding Mr. Bernard in Burma. Mr. Mackenzie had special qualifications for the charge of Assam. He was Secretary to the Government of Bengal before the two provinces were separated, his thorough grasp of the politics of the Eastern Frontier was freely utilised and acknowledged by Sir William Grey and Sir George Campbell, and as President of the Emigration Commission he took the chief share in framing one of the most important measures connected with the administration of the province.

We subscribe to every word of the above. We hope Bengal will not be ignored on the present occasion. We have high respect for the talents and abilities of Mr. Elliot, the present Chief Commissioner, but his North-West ideas we fear do not quite suit a Bengal province, which Assam essentially is. Mr. Mackenzie as we said in our last has the best claim to the Assam Chief Commissionership.

WE THANK the Inspector-General of Police for ordering an enquiry into the Khurda Police case reported in these columns. The papers placed at our disposal shew that the Ghat in question is a public place, that the land on which it is built originally belonged to the Gossains and the Municipality, and that with their permission the donor erected the ghat. On receipt of these papers we asked Babu Ram Chunder Pal to produce his papers before us, and there seems to be perfect agreement as to main facts. The Babu does not claim the ghat or the *chadni* or shed, both of which he has dedicated to the public service. He tells us that the two rooms attached to the open shed were built for his own use, though he occasionally allows them to be used by relatives and friends, that he has been in possession of these rooms since the construction of the ghat about five years ago, and that no one has questioned his right to occupy them. We must confess that we see nothing in the papers laid before us on both sides, which refers to these two rooms. There is not, however, the slightest doubt that the ghat is a public one, and the donor does not deny it.

As for the conduct of the Police Officer concerned, the complaint preferred against him may or may not be true. But the Police enquiry was *exparte* ; surely notice of it should have been sent to the complainant as originally arranged. If the enquiry had been made in the presence of both parties, it would have been satisfactory.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of certain inhabitants of the district of Howrah to Mr. Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, praying for the construction of "a Steam Tramway from Howrah to Ampta with a branch line to Juggutbullubpur." The memorialists state :

That it may further be added that the proposed tram-line may go over the existing road from Howrah to Jagatballabpur as far as Bargechia, and again over the road from Amta to Norendrapur recently made by the Road-Cess Committee. The first road is already metalled, and Rs. 26,500 has been sanctioned by the District Road-Cess Committee for its further improvement. The work to be done with this large sum would materially diminish the cost of the proposed Tramway. By constructing a new direct line of road from Bargechia to Bamoonpara (Narendrapur) about four miles long, and a short branch line of three miles from Bargechia to Jagatballabhpur, the rather long detour the present road makes from Bargechia to Bamoonpara may be avoided. According to this plan the whole length of the Tramway would be 26 miles from Howrah to Amta, and 3 additional miles for the Branch line to Jagatballabpur. It may here be mentioned that here are no rivers over which bridges are to be made in the course of the whole line, and the Government embankment of the Damoodar effectually protects the portion of the country, through which it would pass, from inundations.

The memorialists add that "Mr. Buckland, the able and energetic Magistrate of Howrah, who takes such lively interest in the welfare of the district, has expressed himself cordially in favour of the project." We hope the Commissioner will comply with the prayer of the memorialists and recommend the project to Government.

APROPOS of the above we hear that the Government is inclined to construct a Railway through the Howrah district. The idea is said to be to make a line either through Juggutbullubpur or through Ooloobaria to Amtah, taking it along the left bank of the Damuda and crossing a small stream Dwarkesser to Ghattal and proceeding further on to Midnapore. Ghattal is an important entrepot of trade, but communication between it and Calcutta is rather circuitous. At present there is no direct road from Calcutta to Ghattal. Articles of trade are conveyed in a round-about way, *via* the Silye, the Roopnarain, the Damuda, the Midnapore canal, and the Hooghly. We should certainly prefer a Railway to a Steam Tramway.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, the Magistrate of Howrah, as we had anticipated, has on his return to the district thrown his whole heart into the work of improvement. He proposes to erect a Tow Hall in Howrah, where public lectures may be delivered, public meetings held, and other public purposes subserved. It is to be erected on the Municipal Office building. Mr. Buckland knows the magic art of raising subscriptions, of his efficiency in which he gave the best evidence in collecting money for the Zoo at the time of Sir Richard Temple. We wish the project every success.

THE JEYPORE EXHIBITION is reported to be a splendid success. A correspondent, who has proceeded from Calcutta, gives the following account of Jeypore and his first impressions of the Exhibition :

Jeypore is a beautiful city cleaner and fairer by far than Calcutta. The whole city has such a picturesque appearance that a pedestrian could walk and ramble about all day without feeling at all fatigued. The streets are very broad, double the circular road of Calcutta, the footpaths are broader than the street opposite your house, some of them are paved with stone tiles both sides of the streets everywhere and flanked with one unbroken range of picturesque buildings, four to five stories high with hanging balconies on the sides and minarets, towers, spires and castellated domes on the tops, some of them look like the top of a *navaratton*. There are no tumble-down houses on the sides of the streets, no hovels or repulsive bustees—all has such a gay look. What strikes one is the sameness of appearance of the buildings in make, colour, and decoration as if they form parts of one in the same house and belong to the same proprietor. I hear the work of polishing is done by the State, the brushing-up is done at the public expense at least once a year. One thing is very curious—some of the houses have no windows they say, they do not want them here. What they have are mere apertures here and there. There are no beams and rafters to the houses, the roofs are all made of massive stones. Large rooms are vaulted with groined arches and smaller ones have flat ceilings which as well as the sides are painted with gay colours.

We visited the Exhibition rooms yesterday and must say that such a splendid collection of things was never made in India before, though they were taken from a limited number of provinces—Rajputna, Malwa, Central India and the cis-Sutledge States. The Exhibition will be opened in state this evening, of which more hereafter.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, has complied with the prayer of the Howrah Memorialists and conceded to them the privilege of local self-government in the administration of the Road Cess Fund. From the present Cess year the Howrah Road Cess Committee will be allowed to spend their own money and manage their own works without being handicapped by the Hooghly Committee.

A CHAPTER, or as a friend says, a Paragraph, of the Order of the Indian Empire was held in an informal manner by His Excellency the Grand Master of the Order at Government House on New Year's Day. There was a pretty good gathering of the *elite* of Calcutta at an Evening Party held on the occasion, when the assembly was moved to the north chamber of the Marble Hall, the Companions of the Indian Empire as a mark of distinction being seated to the right and left of His Excellency the Viceroy, and the other gentlemen behind. His Excellency entered the room in State, ac-

companied by the Secretary to the Order and his staff. On His Excellency being seated on a silver throne the Under-Secretary to the Foreign Department brought up the new recipients of the honor Dr. Mahendralal Sircar and Newab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur, one after another, and presented them to His Excellency. His Excellency then commanded the investiture, and the Secretary affixed the insignia upon their breasts. The ceremony was then concluded. It was an interesting spectacle.

ONE OF THE few links between the past and present generations of educated natives of Bengal has passed away. Babu Krishna Mohun Mullick, the venerable patriarch of the wealthy Banker caste of Calcutta, died on the sacred bank of the Bhagirathi last Monday night at the ripe old age of 82. He was a remarkable man, remarkable for his attainments, knowledge, and experience, remarkable for the innate goodness of his heart, and remarkable for his practical benevolence. Like most of the elder generation of English-educated natives of Calcutta he was brought up in a private school, (this institution was kept up by one Netye Churn Sen) and like them he raised a splendid superstructure upon the scanty foundation thus laid. He was in fact a self-taught man. He began life as a clerk in the Home Office; a superior clerkship in his days was the prize of an educated youth's ambition; but he was not an ordinary clerk; he used to do work which an Under-Secretary in these days usually performs. He had paid particular attention to the study of economic, commercial and industrial questions, and was therefore generally employed in writing notes on those questions, and to keep the Government informed of the views of the natives of this country upon them. In some of these notes he had warned the Government against the tendency of the Sugar Legislation of England upon the manufacture of India and also described the evils of the transit duties, the abolition of which was chiefly due to Sir Charles Trevelyan. Lord Dalhousie was so much pleased with his note on Sugar statistics that his Lordship gave him a certificate with his own hand. Babu Krishnamohun was highly appreciated by the Secretaries, under whom he served, particularly by Mr. Bushby. He was a man of shrewd observation and active habits, and after leaving the Government service more than twenty-five years ago he generally occupied himself with literary labours on the one hand, and with the amicable settlement of disputes between individuals on the other. He had a thorough knowledge of law and accounts, which he freely placed at the disposal of his countrymen whenever contending parties wanted to refer their disputes to friendly arbitration. He carried we might say the olive branch of peace in his hand, and our countrymen had the most profound confidence in his judgment and impartiality. He was accessible to them at all hours for advice and assistance free of charge. He was the right-hand man of the late Babu Mutty Lal Seal, and acted for many years as Honorary Secretary to the Seal's Free College since its establishment in 1843. Although weighed down with years his literary activity was marvellous for a Hindu of the old school. He wrote for this journal the series of articles since reprinted in pamphlet form on the Commerce of Bengal, on the metallic currency, and on indegenous industries, which appeared between 1875 and 1876. He also used to deliver lectures occasionaly on educational and social questions, and not unfrequently wrote to the newspapers under different signatures on important public questions, social, political, and commercial. He was a most favourable specimen of the Hindu of the olden type. Intellectual, able, amiable, anxious to do good to the poor, high-minded, and thoroughly moral and religious he was highly esteemed by his countrymen and by those Europeans who knew him. His death causes a void which cannot be easily filled up.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co, 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

Babu Jogender Chunder Ghose's speech continued :—

. . . The question how to get the best men is The Question. The cutting down of the age is what does the mischief. The prizes are great. The competition is severe. The more the age is cut down the more severe is the competition. The Old Regulations prevented "Cramming." The new ones make it compulsory. You cannot put five years' work into three; you cannot make boys with immature brains do young men's work without injuring those brains. If you put too many irons into the fire of a boy's mind and blow at that fire to see whether you can make and keep all those irons hot, you will very soon burn that fire away to dust and ashes. Only nine of the thirteen candidates selected in the first competition went to India.

. . . The class from which candidates are chosen is a more limited one. The more limited the class the more limited the number of competitors, i.e., there are fewer good men to choose from. The fewer the competitors the lower the average of quality. . . .

. . . Competitors for college scholarships are allowed to compete up to 20. Why not competitors for Indian Civil Service?

The writer especially believes in three tries at 18, 19, and 20, and two years (as before) at an English University.

But he has no objection whatever to urge against Lord Northbrook's plan of three tries, at 19, 20, and 21, and one year at a University."

Thus you see, gentlemen, that at first there was the age limit of 23 years and then came the lowering to 21 in order to allow of a probation. This was very good no doubt. But one would have thought that the period of probation might well have been spent among those who were most to gain or lose by the soundness of the trial. But English parents could not afford to send out their children even for the probation and *after* the pass.

Then we learn that there were the successive tries from 18 to 21. And finally came the last blow by which the number to chances was reduced to two at 17 and 18 and the limit to 19 or 21 including the probation. Here Mr. Wren's pamphelt gives us an insight into the sort of things from which very likely our young men catch their bright examples. Parent are glad to get their sons off their hands. And when they are of moderate means:—moderate I suppose for England and Englishmen well with moderate means we learn there is a *temptation* to urge promising boys to become independent men. Surely civilised parents cannot be tempted by personal motives to get their sons off from sweet home. But somehow or other the young men have their fancies tickled: they are going to be independent men, they will hold the rod of Empire or the scale of justice and won't they hold their heads high-higher far than the fond "old Governor"! This is civilization. But let that go. I was speaking of the chances given to examinees. Englishmen love fair play, it is said, but for us natives the four tries amounted to only one *viz.*, the last one at 21. Then came the lowering of the age: we thought the object was to get rid of *our* countrymen from the charmed circle. But Mr. Wren tells us that the blow was aimed against *his* fraternity. Any way "the cat has been let out of the bag." These are Mr. Wren's words, gentlemen, I am only quoting him. And since the lowering of the age natives have been sifted out perfectly clean. Be that as it may I think fair play requires that *our* Public Schools should be utilized in the same way as the Public Schools of England, that the masses who are said to be unduly taxed here for the benefit of place-hunters rolling in wealth might profit by some of the money being utilised to train up Civil Servants thinking with and feeling for themselves. You can conceive also that the interest of the examinees and of their fathers are at stake as well in England as also in some other less fortunate country, that the moral discipline of our young men is of greater concern to us than the pleasure of seeing them off our hands, that we don't want to have our sons off our hands so soon as Englishmen do and that consequently we should prefer to see them compete here in this benighted land at some, if not, all the examinations before they are made *pucca* by a probation. And I hope it will not be deemed blasphemy to say that the probationers from England would gain in experience by spending their 2 years in this country. However I shall now submit to you the resolution which I have to move.

"That the question of the present limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service examination be referred to the Committee for consideration and representation to Government."

Raja Purnochunder Sing seconded the motion, *Carried.*

Thanks were next voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 6th January 1883.

The new year 1883 has not yet shown any improvement in our commercial affairs. Dulness has been prevailing over our markets, restricting transactions within narrow limits in almost all departments of commerce.

Yarns, Piece-Goods.—Piece-Goods market continued inactive and transactions were insignificant and confined to a limited favorite kinds. The demand for Yarns has been almost *nil* both for country and import sorts, now and then low numbers of local manufacture found buyers whilst import kinds remained neglected.

This inactive state of the market is more to be attributed to the annual harvesting season than any thing else, during the month of Poush. Weavers generally give up working at the loom and attend to harvesting at the fields and until they return home and perform the rural festival of cakes at the end of the month, business will continue dull after which there will be more animation not unusual.

There were the usual sales of tea and indigo during the week, the former had better attention and realized higher rates. The latter has continued steady and almost the chief portion has been taken out of the market.

In Oil-seeds and wheat nothing of importance has taken place.

Jute continues to be brought both by balers and by the local mills. Supplies have been free and large and prices continue very moderate; it is a bad year with importers who will have to bear heavy losses.

On the whole the general constitution of commerce has been much affected and the disorder is gradually getting chronic.

MONETARY.

The money market has been less stringent and no change in the rates of discount and interest has been effected either in the Bank of Bengal or in the open market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have attained a steadier position and several transactions took place at the rates quoted. :

4	per cent. ..	... 100-10 to 100-11
4½	,, ..	... 100-12 „ 103-14

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet and nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore.....	13	4	0
Treasurer N. B. S. Railway, Saidpore..	3	0	0
Sholapore Native General Library.....	13	4	0
Monghyr Reading club	6	10	0
Babu Annodachurn Roy, chittagong.....	15	0	0
,, Rajendronath Sircar, Krishnaghur..	6	10	0
,, Jutnarain Dutt, Goalando	3	5	0
,, Upendronath Mujoomdar, contai	6	10	0
,, chundernath Roy chowdry, Menakhan.....	6	0	0
,, Thanna Ram Burkakoti, Kamargaon.....	6	10	0
,, Bhogobuttychurn Ghose, Rangoon	10	0	0
,, Nilkant chatterjea, Krishnaghur...	6	10	0
,, Woomeshchunder Mojoomdar, Pangsa.....	6	0	0
,, Nrisingadas Mookerjea, Jerat...	12	0	0
,, Bhugwan Persad Dutt, Pooree..	13	4	0
,, Ajoodhyapersad, Kourh	13	4	0
,, Anant Dev Banerjea, Rampore Haut.....	10	0	0
,, Brajendranarainda Mohapatar, Putaspore.	13	4	0
,, Kadarnath Gangooly, Monsoorgunge	10	0	0
,, Ashootose Goopta, Malda	6	10	0
,, Banymadub Roy, Banda	4	7	0
,, Jodoonath Nath, Ghatal.....	13	4	0
,, Siddessor Bose, Darjeeling...	5	3	0
,, Nilrutton Adhicary, Chooadanga..	10	0	0

ERRATUM.

Read Promothonath Sircar, Rungpore Rs. 5 for Rs. 6-10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 3, 1883.

GENERAL—28 h Dec—Mr B De, Offg Jt-Magte and Deppy Colr, Bankoora, on leave, is transfd to Hooghly and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Maj W L Samuells, Asst Comr, Giridi, Hazaribagh, on leave, is transfd to the sudder station of that dist.

Babu Prokash chunder Roy, Excise Inspr, Patna Divn, leave for one month and fifteen days, from 15th inst.

The orders of 19th inst, granting privilege leave for three months to Babu Kali Coomar Roy, Sub-Deppy Colr, Chittagong, and apptg Babu Tarack Chunder Gangooli to act for him, are cancelled.

Babu Gopee Krishna Lall, Temy Sub-Depy Colr, Rajmahal Santhal Pergha, is transfd to Pakour, in that dist.

Mr A H collins, Asst Magte and Colr, Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, leave for two days in extension of leave granted, 24th Aug 1882.

Mr T Smith, Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr L Hare, Offg Jt Magte and Depy colr, Rajshahye, furlough for eight months from 26th March, 1883, or subsequent date.

Mr J P Grant, Dist and Sess Judge Hooghly, leave for three months, from afternoon of 5th Aug last.

Mr J E B Jeffery, c.s. reported his departure from India on furlough on 25th Dec, 1882.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Dept Magte and Depy Colr, Bassirhat, 24-Perghs, is vested with powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870 in that Sub Divn.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bassirhat, 24-Perghs, returned to duty on afternoon of 15th Nov, 1882.

Mr J Kellehar, Jt Judge and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist, from 3rd to 10th ult, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL—29th Dec—The Rev A L Mitchell, Offg Chapln, Dinapore, to be Chapln of Howrah, from afternoon of 2nd Dec, 1882.

LEGISLATIVE—2nd Jan—With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr re-appoints, from 3rd inst, the Hon'ble H J Reynolds to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Divn of the Presdy of Fort William.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr re appoints, from 3rd inst, the Hon'ble T T Allen to be a Member of the Council of the Lieu-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Divn of the Presdy of the Fort William.

EDUCATION—2nd Jan—The services of Mr A W Croft, Dirtr of Public Instrn, are placed temply at the displ of the Govt of India in the Home Dept for employment on special duty.

Mr G Bellett, Offg Principal, Presdy College, to officiate as Dirtr of Public Instrn, during absence on deputn of Mr A W Croft.

Mr J Eliot, Prof, Presdy College, to officiate as Principl of that college, vice Mr C H Tawney, on leave.

Dr C A Martin, LLD, Inspr of Schools, East Circle, to officiate in class I of the Bengal Educatl Service, vice Mr G Bellett.

Mr F J Rowe, Prof, Presdy College, to officiate in class II of the Bengal Educatl Service, vice Dr C A Martin.

Mr C A Elwards, Principal, Rajshahye College, to officiate in class III of the Bengal Educatl Service, vice Mr F J Rowe.

Marine—2nd Jan—Lieut A W Stiffe, Port Officer, Calcutta, is apptd temply to be Examr in Navigation.

Emigration—18th Dec—The following gentlemen are apptd to be registering officers under Act I of 1882 (the Inland Emigration Act) for the dist of Lohardugga :—

Babu Raj Gopal Roy, Dpy Magte and Depy Colr.
Mr W H Mackenzie, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

Medical—30th Dec—Asst Surg Umrito Lall Deb, attached to the Howrah General Hospital, leave for three months, from 2nd Feb, 1883.

Superny Asst Surg Poorno Chunder Purkait is attached to the Howrah General Hospital, during absence of Asst Surg Umrito Lall Deb.

2nd Jan—Surg-Maj E Sanders, Offg civil Surg of Chittagong, leave for forty-two days, from 8th Jan, 1883 or Subsequent date.

Asst Surg Mutty Lall Mookerjee, in charge] of the charitable dispsy at Chittagong, in addn to his own duties, to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Chittagong, during absence of Surg-Maj E Sanders.

Second class Asst Apothy A Robinson, doing duty in the Station Hospital at Darjeeling, to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at that station, from date he assumed charge.

Asst Surg Kallee Prosonno Ghosal, in charge of the charitable dispsy at Ooterparah, in Hooghly, temply to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Tipperah, from date he joined the apptmt.

Superny Asst Surg Girish Chunder Dey to have charge of the charitable dispsy at Ooterparah, in Hooghly, during absence on deputn of Asst Surg Kallee Prosonno Ghosal.

Advertisements.

WANTED

A native manufacturer of Liquor Ammonia (Hindu preferred). He must be able to make sufficiently strong Liquor Ammonia from the country materials, for the consumption of an ice machine. None but experienced men need apply. Salary liberal.

RAGUNATH DAS,
Secy. to P. Minister Jammu,
Via Sialkot.

WANTED

For the Sasseram H. C. E. Aided School, a headmaster on a pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. None need apply who is not acquainted with the vernacular of this district nor can freely converse in Hindi. Applicants to be either graduates of the Calcutta University or experienced school masters competent to teach the Entrance class.

The post is for the present vacant for six months but there is every probability of its becoming a permanent one. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned till the 22nd January 1883.

SARAT CHUNDER MOOKERJI,
Secy. to the H. C. E. School, Sasseram.

NOTICE.

Notes on the English Entrance Course for 1883, by Bholanath Paul, price with postage Rs. 2-2. Part I. is now ready, and can be had at the Canning Library and the Central Library.

NOTICE.

The interpretership in the Court of Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta will be vacant on the 15th February next. Applicants are requested to send their applications, with copies of testimonials only before the 20th instant to the Clerk of the Court. A complete knowledge of reading and writing English, Bengali, and Hindustani is necessary as also some knowledge of Nagri. The pay is Rs. 150 per month and the successful applicant will be taken on probation only for about four months.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the 1st reach of the Midnapore Canal will be closed for silt clearance from the 25th January to the 15th February 1883.

Calcutta, The 2nd January 1883. } (Sd.) C. W. ODLING, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the 1st and 2nd ranges of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal will be closed for silt clearance from the 15th January to the 31st March 1883.

Calcutta, The 2nd January 1883. } (Sd.) C. W. ODLING, Assistant Secretary.

The F. A. Sanskrit Course.

Raghuvansa with Mallinath's commentary largely expanded, an English translation and with copious notes in English in the form of an appendix. Difficult conjugational forms given. The text in Harshacharita is collated after comprising several valuable manuscripts. A full commentary in Sanskrit and an English translation are given. Price Rs. 4. Edited by

KAILAS CHUNDER DUTTA, M.A.,
Professor of Sanskrit Jubbulpore College.

SPEECHES AND PUBLISHED RESOLUTIONS

OF

Lord Ripon in India.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION.

(DEDICATED TO THE MARCHIONESS OF RIPON.)

The speeches are taken from the Viceroy's collection and the Resolutions obtained from the Home Department cloth bound, about 400 pages. Price Rs. 5 per copy. Postage, 4 annas.

To be had of R C. Palit, 17, Nimookhansama's Lane; or Canning Library, 55, College Street, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

INDIAN POSTAL NOTES.

1. Postal notes for fixed sums of money have from the 1st instant been available for issue to the public. They will always be obtainable from Head Post Offices, and generally from Sub and Branch Post Offices also. They will be payable only at Indian offices.

2. Below are shewn the amounts for which Postal Notes are issued, with the commission chargeable on each value:—

Postal Notes are of three values.	Rs. 2 As. 8	Commission 1 anna.	Printed in black.
	Re. 1	„ 6 pies.	„ red.
	As. 8	„ 3 „	„ blue.

3. Postal Notes are to be transmitted by the remitter by post or otherwise, not by the Post Office as in the case with money orders.

4. The remitter of a Postal note must, before parting with it, fill in the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid. The person so named must, before payment can be made, sign the receipt on the back of the note, and also fill in the name of the Post Office (Head, Sub or Branch) at which payment is to be made. Should the name of a Sub or Branch Post Office be filled in, the money will be obtained by that Sub or Branch Post Office from the Head Post Office.

5. Every purchaser of a Postal Note should keep a record of the number, date and name of the Head Post Office of issue so as to facilitate enquiry if the note be lost.

6. After a Postal note has once been paid to whomsoever it is paid, the Government will not be liable to any further claim.

7. If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the Postal note be cut, dafaced or mutilated payment will be refused.

8. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue a Postal Note will lapse. A lapsed note will, on payment of a second commission be payable during a further period of three months, at the expiration of which the note will be forfeited.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Post Master General, Bengal.
2nd January, 1883.

D. S. SHROFF L.R.C.P.; L.R.C.S.; L.M.

Physician, Optician and Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London, prescribes spectacles under the latest and most scientific method and treats disease of the eye Medically and Surjically. Visiting hours: 11-12 at 7, Government Place and 8 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M., at 21, Parsee Church Street (Ezra Street.)

WANTED a Sub Overseer under the Road Cess Committee, Maldah, on Rs. 45 and 15 special allowance, (the latter may continue for a year or more according to qualification). The candidate must have a good theoretical and practical knowledge, in surveying, Levelling and other necessaries for a P. W. Sub Overseer. All applications with copies of testimonials must be submitted to the undersigned before 20th January next.

Maldah Dist Engr's Office, The 23rd December, 1882. } JOGENDRO NATH GHOSE, District Engineer.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED

On and after the date the Sales of Tar and Coke will be made at the Company's works under the direct supervision of the Manager who will personally inquire into any complaints as to quantity and quality.

The prices as heretofore will be as follows :—

Tar 1 Rupee 2 annas for Bazar maund.

Coke Frist class and riddled, Rs 9, per Load of 20 maunds.

Breeze 1 Rupee per Load of 20 maunds or as per contracts.

26th December 1882, Gas works, Calcutta. } D. COATS NIVEN, Manager.

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